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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/719,149	03/13/2001	Fabienne Coez	PF980035	5717
75	90 04/08/2004		EXAM	INER
Joseph S Tripoli Thomson Multimedia Licensing Inc			BARQADLE	, YASIN M
CN 5312			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Princeton, NJ 08543-0028			2153	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



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<u> </u>		
•	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/719,149	COEZ ET AL.
Cince Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
The MAILING DATE of this communication	Yasin M Barqadle	2153
The MAILING DATE of this communicate Period for Reply	tion appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 3' after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communic - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) da - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statuto - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	TION. 7 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a ation. 195, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI by statute, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed ty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed of	on .	
, — ,	☐ This action is non-final.	
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for closed in accordance with the practice	allowance except for formal mat	·
Disposition of Claims		
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the app 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are v 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction	withdrawn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the E	xaminer.	
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a	l□ accepted or b)⊠ objected to	by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection	n to the drawing(s) be held in abeya	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the 11) The oath or declaration is objected to be	·	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) ⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for a) ⊠ All b) □ Some * c) □ None of: 1. ☑ Certified copies of the priority do 2. □ Certified copies of the priority do 3. □ Copies of the certified copies of the application from the International * See the attached detailed Office action for the section of the certified copies of the attached detailed Office action for the section of the certified copies of the priority do	cuments have been received. cuments have been received in a the priority documents have been Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No n received in this National Stage
Attachment(s)		
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PT Paper No(s)/Mail Date	-948) Paper No	Summary (PTO-413) (s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

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DETAILED ACTION

• Claims 1-13 are presented for examination.

Drawings

The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a) because they fail to show `` the numbers in Fig. 1 are not labeled '' as described in the specification. Any structural detail that is essential for a proper understanding of the disclosed invention should be shown in the drawing. MPEP § 608.02(d). A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuftedjian et al U.S. Patent No. (6105057) in view of Kindell et al U.S. Patent No. (5884028).

As per claim 1, Kuftedjian et al teach a process for managing priorities of access of communication network (fig. 1), the process comprising the steps:

of allocating, to each application, a level of priority of access to the resources of the network (table 1, col. 5), the said levels comprising at least the following levels:

- (a) a first access priority level for an application which is not under the direct control of a user (batch mode application) [col. 5, lines 33-36 and col. 8, lines 58-64],
- (b) a second access priority level for an application which can be commanded directly by a user (GUI applications) [col. 5, lines 33-36 and col. 8, lines 58-64],

preemption by a first application of access to a resource, which access was obtained previously by a second application, as a function of the respective access priorities of the first and second application [col. 7, lines 10-42 and col. 8, lines 58-64].

Although Kuftedjian et al shows substantial features of the claimed invention, he does not explicitly show authorizing preemption by first application of access to a resource.

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Kuftedjian et al, as evidenced by Kindell et al USPN. (5884028).

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In analogous art, Kindell et al whose invention is about a networked computer system for allocating resources and prioritizing accesses to files, disclose a resource manager for authorizing preemption (permitting release of access to resources) by higher priority thread [Col. 13, lines 39-61]. Giving the teaching of Kindell et al, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Kuftedjian et al by employing the system of Kindell et al in order to efficiently coordinate the priorities of accessing data files by clients.

As per claim 2, Kuftedjian et al teach the process according to claim 1, wherein a resource simultaneously allows accesses by at least N applications, N being greater than or equal to 1 [fig. 2 and col. 6, lines 5-11].

As per claim 3, Kindell et al teach the process according to claim 1, wherein the preemption step is preceded by a negotiation phase during which the first application transmits a message to the second application asking it to agree to or to refuse to abandon the access in favor of the first application [Col. 11, lines 34-59].

As per claim 4, Kindell et al teach the process according to claim 3, wherein the phase of preemption of an application having the second priority level by an application having the first

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priority level is always precede by a negotiation phase [Col. 13, lines 39-61].

As per claim 5, Kindell et al teach the process according to claim 3, wherein the phase of preemption of an application having the second priority level by an application having the second priority level is always preceded by a negotiation phase [Col. 13, lines 39-61].

As per claim 6, Kindell et al teach the process according to claim 3, wherein there are provided at least three priority levels, the third priority level being higher than the second priority level, the latter being higher than the first priority level, there is a negotiation phase if he priority level of the first application is identical to or lower than the priority level of the second application [Col. 13, lines 39 to col. 14, line 9].

As per claim 7, Kuftedjian et al teach the process according to claim 3, wherein the there is preemption directly without negotiation if the security level of the first application is higher than the security level of the second application [col. 5, lines 65 to col. 6, line 11].

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As per claim 8, Kindell et al teach the process according to claim 2, wherein an application making an attempt to reserve access for a resource already reserved by N client applications is place in a queue, standing by for the freeing of the resource by one of the N client applications [col. 14, lines 1-38].

As per claim 9, Kindell et al teach the process according to claim 8, wherein an application is placed on standby in a queue only if this is specified by this application in its access request [col. 14, lines 1-38].

As per claim 10, Kuftedjian et al the process according to claim 1, furthermore including the steps:

of allocating a primary level of rights of access, for a given resource, to and application having requested access to this resource first [col. 5, lines 33-36 and col. 8, lines 58-64),

of allocating a secondary level of rights of access, for other applications reserving the said resources, the rights of access of the secondary level being such that they do not interfere with the rights of access of the primary level [col. 5, lines 33-36 and col. 8, lines 58-64].

As per claim 11, Kindell et al teach the process according to claim 10, wherein, following a command transmitted by an application having a secondary level right of access to a resource, the resource itself determines whether this command

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does or does not interfere with the access rights of the primary level [Col. 13, lines 39-61 and col. 19, lines 15-26].

As per claim 12, Kindell et al teach the process according to claim 10, wherein a resource agrees to any command received from the application having a primary level right of access to this resource, even if the execution of the command interferes with the commands previously received from an application having a secondary level of right of access [Col. 13, lines 39 to col. 14, line 9 and col. 19, lines 15-26].

As per claim 13, Kindell et al teach the process according to claim 10, wherein preemption and, as appropriate negotiation, is authorized only so as to force abandonment of and access held by an application having a primary access level [Col. 13, lines 39 to col. 14, line 9].

Conclusion

The prior made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yasin Barqadle whose telephone number is 703-305-5971. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Burgess can be reached on 703-305-4792. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9306 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Yasin Barqadle

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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CONTER 2100